

British Bomb Rebels in Arabia

BAHREIN, July 24—Jet fighters of the Royal Air Force today blasted the provincial capital of Nizwa in nearby Muscat and Oman today in an effort to break the back of a "Holy

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War" against its British-supported sultan.

Venom jets howled off at dawn from bases in Aden and other points around the oil-rich Persian gulf to hurl rockets and cannon fire at rebel-held Nizwa.

Rebellious supporters of the Imam (spiritual leader) of Oman and his brother Talib Bin Ali are in full control of Nizwa. British officials said they do not expect that the jet attack will intimidate the rebels.

Sir Bernard Burrows, British resident here, said he will fly to Muscat tomorrow to discuss the situation with Sultan Said Bin Taimur.

The Imam announced through a spokesman in Cairo he had rejected a "peace offer" from the British backed Sultan.

Mohamed El Harithy, the spokesman, said the rebel tribesmen stormed the Bahli military fortress near Nizwa and control a large part of the area. The spokesman also reported the tribesmen had encircled other fortresses.

Sources in London said rebels came from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, some 20 miles up the coast and were landed on the Oman coast from Arab dhows two or three weeks ago. The sources said the rebels had mortars, rifles and machineguns and several trucks.

In Damascus, the Syrian Foreign Office said Arab leaders are seeking agreement on a unified attitude toward the "serious situation" in Oman. A spokesman denounced Britain's "illegal interference" in the conflict.

Syrian Premier Sabri Assali told newsmen that "imperialism can no longer halt the surge of Arab nationalism" in the embattled sheikdom.

"Arab nationalism . . . will overcome all colonial attempts, no matter what measures imperialism may resort to to maintain its influence," Assali said.

In Lebanon, the Foreign Ministry announced that the Government will support any position the Arab League may take regarding the uprising.

LONDON, July 24 — Laborite Anthony Wedgwood-Benn introduced a motion of censure in the House of Commons last night against Speaker W. S. Morrison for failing to allow a debate on Britain's decision to aid the Sultan of Muscat and Oman.

British press reports suggested that American and British rivalry for oil in the Sultanate was responsible for the current trouble, but in Washington a State Department spokesman called the reports "hogwash."

The London Times called on the U.S. today to use its influence with Saudi Arabia to halt arms shipments, and said serious developments could extend the whole length of the Persian Gulf.

War Contracts Boost GM Sales

General Motors yesterday reported lower earnings for both the second quarter and first half of 1957, reflecting sharply lower sales of autos and trucks.

However, GM announced that its dollar sales increased in both periods. This was partly accounted for by greater war contracts.

Consolidated net income for the first six months of 1957 were \$481,236,708, against \$503,471,823 a year ago.

(The Daily Worker's press-time did not permit coverage in today's issue of last night's Carnegie Hall rally. See Friday's paper for details.)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. XXXIV, No. 149
(8 Pages)

New York, Thursday, July 25, 1957

Price 10 Cents

Living Costs

Rise for 10th

Month in Row

—See Page 3

PART 3 OF RIGHTS BILL LOPPED OFF



TALMADGE



MANSFIELD



BROWNELL

Sidney Baron Quits Demo Post Because of Job with Trujillo

Sidney S. Baron said yesterday he will resign as public relations man for the New York County Democratic Committee because he has taken a position as a representative of the Trujillo Dominican government. "I regard (New York Democratic chairman) Car-

Bulganin Says British Play Adenauer Game

LONDON, July 24—Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin tonight accused Britain of blocking east-west agreement on disarmament, in a "deal" with other western powers to keep Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in office in West Germany.

The charge was contained in a 5,000-word letter to British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. It was handed to Macmillan by Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik Monday and released tonight.

Bulganin accused Britain of using the five-power UN disarmament subcommittee conference here as a cloak for the "accumulation and the perfecting of the most lethal and destructive means of warfare"—atomic and hydrogen bombs and missile warheads.

He alleged a "deal" among "certain western powers" and the West German government to misuse the disarmament talks for the promotion of Adenauer's reelection in September by linking them with political conditions such as German reunification.

"If the British government and the other western powers represented in the subcommittee," the letter said, "do not show any interest in solving the problems

WASHINGTON, July 24—The Senate voted today to strip President Eisenhower's civil rights bill of its provision to authorize the Administration to secure all Negro rights through court injunctions.

It approved an amendment to delete virtually all of the bill's Part III. That section would have empowered the Attorney General

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to obtain court orders to protect southern Negroes against threatened violations of civil rights.

The Senate's action represented a major concession to the bill's southern foes, who made Part III the prime target of their attack.

The Senate's action was designed to make the bill a simple "right to vote" measure. It was defended by some as appeasing those who were threatening a filibuster.

The Senate action had no effect on other sections of the bill which would authorize the attorney general to obtain court injunctions to protect voting rights. Violators of these injunctions would be punished without jury trials, as these sections stand at present.

The rollcall vote was 52 to 28. Voting for the amendment to strip the section from the bill were 34 Democrats and 18 Republicans. Opposed were 13 Democrats and 25 Republicans.

The amendment to eliminate all but some technical language in Part III was introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and George D. Aiken (R-Vt.).

Anderson has predicted that approval of his amendment would result in Senate passage of the bill in eight to ten days.

The Senate's action is expected to be followed as a Dixiecrat effort to guarantee jury trials for persons accused of violating voting rights injunctions.

The Dixiecrats pointed to the convictions in the Clinton, Tenn., segregation case as evidence that white southern juries are willing to convict white violators of court decrees involving civil rights.

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif) has predicted the Senate would vote down any attempt to write a jury trial would guarantee in legislation.

The vote on Part III was the first major test in the Senate civil rights fight, now in its third week. It followed five hours of speeches in which all-out civil rights advocates sought to salvage the section at least in modified form.

The southerners argued that attorney general Herbert Brownell, Jr., could use the section to impose

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Arrest 1,500 Moslems Living in France

LYONS, France, July 24.—Police arrested 1,500 Moslems here today in the first major crackdown on Algerians living in France since the National Assembly vote last Friday to give special police powers to the Government. The operation was executed with military precision, with riot squads blocking off the main Algerian sector of this town some 150 miles north of Marseilles.

SEEK 15 IN SOUTH CAROLINA FOR TORTURE OF NEGRO

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 24.—Authorities said today they expect to make arrests soon in the case of a Negro man who was chained to a tree and flogged by "about 15" white men.

Sheriff J. R. Martin said the men forced their way into the home of Claude Cruell Sunday night and beat him with blackjacks and sticks in view of his wife and seven white children the couple were caring for.

The young children had been left at the Negro's 100-acre farm home by a white neighbor, Sherwood Turner. The floggers were said to have given that as their reason for torturing the 58-year-old Negro.

Meat and Milk Output Rise Noted by Soviets

By SAM RUSSELL

MOSCOW—In only one year the number of beef and dairy cattle in the Soviet Union has been increased by three million. There are also 5,300,000 more sheep and 4,900,000 more goats, according to the report on the fulfillment of the economic plans for the first half of this year given this weekend.

Meat production increased by 30 percent. Milk production increased by 26 percent, bringing it to about two and one-half times what it was in 1953, when the first measures were taken to improve the state of affairs in agriculture.

There has been a further extension of the area under grain crops, which is now some 58 million acres more than in 1953. This year's spring-sowing plan has been exceeded.

The rapid growth of grain production lays the basis for further advances in stock breeding, which should make feasible the attainment of the objective set by Mr. Khrushchev—the overtaking in the next few years of the United States in per capita production of meat,

milk and butter. The report also discloses that in the first half of this year the Soviet Government completed new housing accommodations for over one million people, which is 36 percent more than in the same period last year.

On the industrial front the production figures for the first half of the year speak for themselves—226 million tons of coal, 25 million tons of steel, 46 million tons of oil, 102,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity.

Average earnings in industry increased by 5 percent, and while sales in the shops increased by 16 percent.

The report says that gross industrial output increased by 10 percent compared with the first half of last year, and this includes an increase of 11 percent in the means of production and of 8 percent in consumer goods.

MANY GROUPS SET FOR HOUSING BIAS HEARING

Spokesmen for scores of major organizations in New York City are preparing to appear at a public meeting of the City Council's General Welfare Committee next Tuesday to discuss amendments to the Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey bill banning discrimination in public housing.

Led by the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, most of these spokesmen are set to place emphasis on these things:

- Quick passage of the measure, specifically at the August session of the Council.
 - Support for an amendment which provides an enforcement agency with power to act either on complaints filed by an aggrieved individual or on its own initiative, and with contempt-of-court penalties where individuals fail to correct discriminatory practices.
 - Support for an amendment to give aggrieved individuals the right to go directly to court where there is too long a delay in the enforcement agency's decision.
 - Firm opposition to a proposed amendment exempting cooperatives from the bill's provisions.
- In addition, some groups, including the Communist Party, are expected to urge that the present exemption for one and two family houses in developments of less than ten be eliminated.

The General Welfare Committee, headed by Councilman Eric Treulich, Queens Democrat, will open its session at 11 a.m. Tuesday. It is expected to issue invitations to the hearing to all "interested parties."

The units of inspectors moved in, rounding up Moslems found in cafes, and in living quarters in cellars and attics. Police wagons hauled them to central check point at Fort Montluc, where they were asked to show identity papers.

Most of the 1,500 arrested were held for routine questioning.

Sentence 23 In Algeria for Aid to Rebels

ALGIERS, July 24.—A French Court today handed out suspended sentences to 12 "Christian Progressives," including a Roman Catholic priest, accused of feeding, clothing and sheltering Algerian rebels.

Eleven Moslems drew prison sentences ranging from one to 10 years. Nine others, mostly Europeans, went free.

The priest, the Rev. Jean Claude Barthez, 29, was given a 5-month suspended sentence. He was accused of helping hide a "communist woman" in a convent.

The stiffest sentences were given to North Africans accused of being leaders of National Liberation front cells in Algiers.

Tunisia to Be Republic

TUNIS, July 24.—Premier Habib Bourguiba summoned his cabinet today to discuss plans for the transformation of this 252-year old Arab principality into a republic.

The National Assembly meets at 9 a.m. tomorrow to start work on legislation which is expected to lead to the dethronement of Bey Mohammed I.

Bourguiba is considered to be the first president of republican Tunisia, following the pattern set in Egypt by Premier—now President—Gamal A. Nasser.

No comment was forthcoming from the Bey, who has been isolated under guard in his palace in nearby Carthage for several days.

Dioguardia Jury To Resume Today

A jury which began considering the bribery and conspiracy case of John Dioguardia was excused from its deliberations yesterday until 11 a.m. today.

The jury returned to the courtroom at 8:30 a.m. and reported to General Sessions Judge John Mullen it was "impossible" to reach a verdict in the case of Dioguardia and his two co-defendants.

SOVIET CP TELLS HOW MOLOTOV LOST

MOSCOW, July 24.—The Communist Party of the Soviet Union yesterday made public details of the recent inner-leadership struggle which led to the downfall of Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich.

The party publication Partinaya Zhizn stressed that one big outcome was that the Central Committee "turned out to be truly the highest organ of the party between congresses." The three defeated party leaders had tried to seize power by vote in the 11-member Presidium.

The three, engaged in a "secret plot," according to the party publication, "counted on presenting the party's Central Committee with

the accomplished fact of a changed leadership. But they miscalculated. The anti-party group did not realize the changes that had taken place in the party in the course of three or four years and how deeply the ideas of the 20th Party Congress had entered into the conscience of the masses."

The publication's account of the battle for leadership in the Presidium and Central Committee declared:

"The general plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union lasted one week. Members and alternate members of the Central Committee, members of the Central Control Committee, all together 309 persons, were present. Malenkov, Kaganovich and Mo-

LONDON POLICE ATTACK VEGETABLE TRUCK PICKETS

LONDON, July 24.—Forty policemen swinging nightsticks today broke up a "human wall" picket line set up by some 300 strikers at London's Covent Garden fruit and vegetable market.

Eleven of the strikers were arrested after a melee in which a vegetable truck was set afire and hundreds of crates of fruit smashed.

The clash erupted when the strikers locked arms across streets in the Covent Garden area to prevent produce trucks from entering. The workers went on strike to protest reclassification of their jobs.

In the nationwide bus strike that has crippled bus transport outside

the London area, clashes between pickets and scabs were frequent yesterday, the fourth day of the walkout.

Police made a baton charge to clear Nottingham's central bus terminal of pickets who refused to let non-strikers take out buses.

Frank Cousins, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, today issued an order that pickets are to use only "peaceful means and persuasion" against bus scabs.

The transport workers are demanding a \$2.80 weekly raise. They have rejected an offer of 42 cents by employers. Only provincial bus lines operating in country areas are affected by the strike.

Conviction of Racists Lauded by NAACP

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday the conviction of seven segregationists at Knoxville, Tenn., for violating a Federal court integration order was "an expression of true Americanism unrestricted by regional considerations."

Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP, said the association was gratified by the jury's verdict.

"The verdict vindicates our conviction that many persons in East Tennessee place observance of law and order, and compliance with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling above whatever racial prejudice they may have," Tobias said.

"It is our hope that citizens in other communities will follow the example set at Knoxville and render verdicts based on evidence and the law rather than their prejudices."

HITS LACK OF REGISTRATION OFFICE IN EAST HARLEM

Jesse Lumen Roman, Liberal party candidate for City Council from East Harlem yesterday accused the Board of Elections of a "deliberate attempt to prevent large numbers of Negroes and Puerto Ricans in that area from registering."

Roman, in a letter to the board, criticized its failure to open a registration office in East Harlem. Forty such offices have been opened in various parts of the city to help speed the lagging Permanent Personal Registration program.

A spokesman for the board rejected Roman's charge. He said there are eight registration offices in Manhattan. Voters from East Harlem, he said, can register at Hunter College, 68th Street and Park Ave., at 135th Street and Lenox Ave. or at the board at 400 Broome Street.

Only about 83,000 New York voters have registered so far under the city's new Permanent Personal Registration program. The Liberals have asked Mayor Wagner to take action to prevent a possible

"breakdown" of the entire registration system.

The Board of Elections, it is known, has received numerous complaints about long waiting time at registration offices which have served to discourage many prospective voters. The new forms take about 10 minutes to fill out.

House Weighs School Aid Amendments

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The House today completed formal debate on the \$1,500,000,000 school construction bill.

It began immediately to consider amendments to the proposed plan to spend 300 million dollars a year for the next five years to help states build needed classrooms.

The chances of passing the measure seemed slight.

Soviets Invite Oklahoma Chamber Head

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., July 24.—H. R. Groh, president of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, today had a personal invitation to visit Russia.

It was in a letter from Georgi N. Zaroubin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, thanking Groh for the city's hospitality shown the Soviet delegation during the recent Oklahoma semi-centennial exposition.

Zaroubin wrote: "It gives me great pleasure to convey to you on behalf of the City Council of Moscow an invitation to visit the Soviet Union for two weeks at a time convenient to you."

Cost of Living Rises for 10th Month

UPHOLD PEACE COMMITTEE USE OF HALL IN SCHOOL

ALBANY, July 24—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has held that the Yonkers committee for Peace may have the use of a city school building, but has advised that such use can be denied "if fair proof is presented . . . that possible damage to the school property" would result from such use.

The court's 4 to one decision reversed a lower court ruling.

The Yonkers Board of Education had denied the Committee for Peace the use of the building, and was upheld by State Education Commissioner Dr. James E. Allen. The board denial was on the ground that it knew of a previous committee meeting held elsewhere that had caused "strife and dissension" in the community.

Supreme Court Justice Isadore Bookstein had upheld Allen's action and an appeal from that ruling was taken by James R. Ellis, president of the peace committee.

NEGRO VET CHARGES HE WAS REFUSED DRINK AT LEGION POST IN N.H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 24—A Negro war veteran complained to the New Hampshire Liquor Commission that he was refused a drink at a Manchester post of the American Legion.

The veteran, the Commission said today, was on two weeks temporary duty with the Air Force Reserve at Grenier Air Force base here.

The Brooklyn reserve airman, who was not identified, said he was twice refused drinks at the post though he had been served at two other American Legion posts in Manchester.

Albert Plaisance, commander of the post, said the man "was not a Legionnaire and we had every right in the world to refuse to serve him."

Plaisance reserved comment on reports that the Post has a rule that no Negroes will be served. He said he would confer with other officers of his post.

"I expect to issue a statement covering the whole matter within a few days," Plaisance said.

Court Orders Dallas Schools Desegregated

The Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans yesterday ordered public schools of Dallas, Tex., desegregated "with all deliberate speed" and opened the way to a court test of school segregation at Miami.

The sweeping rulings coincided with historic decisions of three North Carolina cities to accept at least 12 Negroes voluntarily in previously all-white schools.

The Appeals Court overruled the Northern U.S. District Court of Texas which had thrown out the complaints of 28 Negro children and their parents who sought admission to white schools through court action.

The court held that the Negroes had been denied a right to attend the public schools of their choice "solely on account of their race or color," but did not order Dallas schools integrated immediately.

Under the ruling, the schools may remain segregated until a detailed study can be made of 12 key questions relating to the possible effects of integration. But this groundwork for integration must proceed "with all deliberate speed," the court said.

In a second decision, the court overruled a finding of the Southern U.S. District Court of Florida that Negro plaintiffs in Miami had not been denied their rights. This decision opens the way for integration of Dade County schools.

The school boards of Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro, N. C., voted to admit the scattered Negro applicants to white schools. The court held this argument had under a state pupil-placement law no merit.

WASHINGTON, July 24—

The cost of living rose again last month and set a new record for the 10th month in a row.

The Labor Department said today that the consumer price index rose one-half of one percent between May and June—mostly because of higher food prices—to 120.2 percent of the 1947-49 averages. It exceeded the 120 percent mark for the first time.

Ewan Clague, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which computes the index, said he expects the cost of living to rise again in July. But he said it probably will go down in August unless the drought now affecting fresh fruit and vegetable crops get much worse.

The BLS also reported that the buying power of the average factory worker's take-home pay—weekly earnings after Federal taxes—showed a slight increase in June for the first time this year.

This was attributed to an increase in the factory work week and a penny-an-hour increase in average factory workers' earnings, which together more than offset the cost of living rise last month.

Wholesale food prices as measured by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., rose to a 25-month high in the week ended July 23, the statistical agency reported yesterday.

D&B placed its index at \$6.35 for the past week, compared with \$6.31 a week earlier and \$6.08 a year ago. This was the highest figure recorded since the week ended June 28, 1955 when the index was measured at \$6.42.

Percentage-wise, it stands 4.4 percent above a year ago.

Reflecting the sum total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general was, the indicator showed, eight declines and 14 foods unchanged from the previous week.

Hells Canyon Bill Killed by House Group

WASHINGTON, July 24—The House Interior Committee formally killed the Federal Hells Canyon Dam project today by a vote of 16-14.

The action, anticipated for the past three weeks, came after sponsors of the public power proposal made brief speeches defending it. One called it "the only legitimate development of the people's resources" in Hells Canyon.

Fourteen Republicans and two southern Democrats, Reps. James A. Haley and George A. Shuford of North Carolina, cast the votes that spelled final defeat for the proposed Federal dam.

The bill would have authorized Federal construction of a high Federal dam in the Hells Canyon reaches of the Snake River on the Idaho-Oregon border. It was opposed by the Administration.

The Federal Power Commission has authorized the Idaho Power Co. to build three low dams in the Canyon.



AFTER RISING SLOWLY OVER A PERIOD OF MONTHS, MILK PRICES CRASHED DOWN HALF A CENT A QUART TODAY.

SCAD ORDERS LANDLORD TO ACCEPT NEGRO TENANT

The State Commission Against Discrimination has issued its first order under the Baker-Metcalf law non-discriminatory basis in combating bias in private housing developments financed by FHA or VA funds.

The owners of an apartment house in the fashionable Westchester county suburb of New Rochelle were ordered yesterday to offer an apartment to a Negro who previously had been turned down.

The order was issued by SCAD as a result of a complaint filed by Norris G. Shervington, who charged he was denied a 4½-room suite in the Rochelle Arms apartments because he is a Negro.

Following a public hearing, the commission ruled in favor of complainant.

In addition to offering Shervington a 4½-room apartment, the Commission's "cease and desist" order dated July 18, 1957, calls on the SCAD's order.

SEEK PEACE, NOT 'CLEAN' BOMB, SAY LOS ALAMOS SCIENTISTS

WASHINGTON, July 24—A group of Government scientists expressed fear last night that continued U. S. nuclear testing aimed at developing a "clean" H-bomb might hinder U. S. disarmament efforts.

The group—the Los Alamos, N. M., chapter of the Federation of American Scientists (FAS)—said "technical improvements in the means of waging war are insignificant" compared with the need for preventing war.

"The dominant concern of U. S. policy must be to seek out and to take all equitable steps in disarmament and in international relations which can be expected to diminish the risk of war," they said in a statement.

The scientists expressed "regret" that a recent statement by three scientists that a "clean" H-bomb could be developed in four or five years was interpreted "as an oblique attack" on the disarmament proposals advanced by this country at the current London talks.

"If it be true that mankind faces a future in which either 'clean' or 'dirty' nuclear bombs will be employed, then, of course, weapons testing must continue to develop so-called 'cleaner' bombs," they said.

"But in a larger sense," the group added, "the paramount objective is world peace."

Political Shifts in Civil Rights Fight

By MAX GORDON

As has been widely observed by political commentators, the current civil rights struggle in Congress has resulted in the first major realignment of national politics since the days of the New Deal.

In the Senate, this realignment is expressed, around the civil rights bill, in the coalition of most Republicans and northern Democrats

against the Southern Democratic bloc and a minority of reactionary Republicans. The coalition leaders are Senators Paul Douglas, known as a Democratic liberal, and William F. Knowland, a Republican conservative. This in itself symbolizes the changed alignment, since Knowland's allies have always been the Southern reactionaries.

We don't know how durable this realignment among the politicians at the top will be. It may

not go beyond the civil rights struggle.

But it must be noted that the realignment on top came after a marked political shift in the presidential vote among rank-and-file voters in 1956, that it was unquestionably influenced by this shift, and that the consequences of the realignment among the rank-and-file voters are likely to be long-lasting.

This shift was among Negro voters. In New York, California, Chi-

cago and some other major northern centers of Negro population, it ran fairly consistently from about 6 percent toward the Republicans among Negro workingclass voters to 16 percent among middle class and white collar voters. In some northern centers, notably in Ohio, it ran much higher. And in the South, for the first time since any significant number of Negroes have cast ballots in modern times, the vote went overwhelmingly Republican.

Thus, the GOP saw, in the 1956 results, its first chance to break the powerful hold of the Democratic Party on the Negro voters, a hold gained during FDR's New Deal. This possibility has been a powerful influence upon the GOP in its position toward civil rights legislation, and perhaps more than any other factor, explains the changed direction of the GOP leadership in the Senate.

This possibility has also tended

(Continued on Page 7)

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Struggle in the Soviet Union

Editor, Daily Worker:

This is my first letter since the 20th Congress took place. While the 20th congress pointed out, among other things, the great achievements of the Soviet Union, the evils that were revealed as a result of the "cult of the individual" were at times almost unbearable.

I shall not try to go back to those days, but one hope filled my being—that such horrors will never again show themselves in the land of socialism.

It seems that the struggle for individual power never ended even after the revelations—yet the Soviet people were kept in the dark. Why weren't the recent problems brought to them before it reached the Central Committee? And why don't we hear the statement of the accused—Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich? Stalin destroyed his opponents first physically, then their characters or deeds. Is Khrushchev following in Stalin's footsteps, but only in reverse?

Joe Clark, in his column of July 10, sees a spark of democracy because the struggle and debate took place in the C.C. instead of being one man's decisions. Yet I too feel that democracy has a long way to go in the first land of socialism. . . . Weren't Beria and company put to death without a public trial? Was someone fearful to let them state their case?

To call Kaganovich, Malenkov, Molotov names and accuse them of crimes during Stalin's rule, or tell the world that they were the black sheep in a good flock, is unfair, Khrushchev, Mikoyan and others of the present leaders were not "babes in the woods" when those crimes took place.

I don't think revenge is or should be the issue now. Peace, the welfare of all people, is the first item on the agenda. As Clark points out, when the 20th Congress enumerated the great achievements of the Soviet Union, Molotov, Kaganovich and their entire group were also responsible for its success.

For the past few months Joe Clark was not "one of my favorite sons" on the paper, and though the July 10 column could have had more substance I do want to congratulate him for

this column, for bringing to our readers a little clarity as to what takes place in the first land of socialism.

B.L.

Rochdale Path To Socialism

Editor, Daily Worker:

In your "Speak Your Piece" letter column of June 25th a suggestion was made by your Milwaukee correspondent, Fred Blair. In the spirit of "interpreting Marxism" according to American conditions, he proposes a "federal law be enacted, or, if necessary, a Constitutional Amendment", by which each shareholder of a corporation shall have, similarly to the Rochdale farm co-op principle, only one vote, regardless of the number or value of the shares he owns in the corporation.

By mobilizing the people and labor movement (including the Becks) behind this reform, I suppose we shall successfully overcome the resistance of the American Federation of Manufacturers, the Chambers of Commerce, etc., and elect a President, Congressmen, Senators, and judges who are proponents of this "reform".

In the face of massive propaganda from the capitalist press, radio and TV, we shall triumphantly enact this legislation, have it accepted by the Supreme Court, and confidently turn over to the FBI and local police, along with the District Attorneys, the problem of enforcement. We shall then have established, unequivocally, "People's Capitalism"; and, (who knows?) may be on the threshold of socialism as well.

CHELSEA READER

July 6

Can Any Peaceable Advocacy Be Prohibited?

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Recent rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court on "communist issues" have prompted Congressman Francis Walter of Pennsylvania, and others, to clamor for new, tougher anti-Communist legislation. (N. Y. Times 7/18/57).

Forseeably, the following fundamental issues which may disastrously divide this nation thus will soon confront all Americans:

1) How can any political advocacy—short of direct instigation to anyhow punishable violence—be prohibited, whilst the American people still are the one and only sovereign determining all of this nation's basic policies, and the selection of the major officials implementing said policies? Are the American voters deemed capable (by whom?) to elect the right party, and president, but suspect of foolishly "mounting the barricades" if

there is no valid reason for following such a rebellious call—insofar issued?

2) Is an attack on American capitalism identical with an attack on America's republican form of government, as New Hampshire's Attorney General Louis Wyman once suggested? (N. Y. Times, 6/11/57).

Or does the essence of America's Constitution consist in the old glory of the American people's political sovereignty to live under any political, social, economical system of their own, free, perhaps even constitution-amending choice?

3) Is it constitutionally correct with President Eisenhower (N. Y. Times, 3/28/57) to postulate Congress' right to investigate and legislate "in any field in which the Congress feels it has a responsibility?"

Or would the quasi-absolute legislative power to create any novel "crime" sui generis rather seem the prerogative of parliaments not in America, but in Europe, where administrations generally are held dependent on parliamentary "confidence," and where Bills of Rights and Supreme Courts of the American type usually are missing?

4) Finally, as Congress thus would seem unable to legislatively create any novel crime sui generis—unless the sovereign American people had duly authorized the opening up of such novel legislative fields—how could Congress legislate "Communism" as such into a "crime," except such a specific authorization to legislate had been given to Congress by the American people, in the only constitutionally effective form of a new Constitutional Amendment?

BODO OHLY

7/18/57

Rebukes Ike For Message To Dictator Franco

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

President Eisenhower congratulated Franco last week saying that it was "Spain's national holiday." The 18th of July is the anniversary of a treachery of Fascism, Nazism and Falangism against the democratic Republic of Spain. Spain's national holidays are April 14, when the Spanish people overthrew tyranny, and also May 2, when the Spaniards kicked out Napoleon.

Franco men—the Blue legion—killed hundreds of Americans during the last war. How can the President of the U.S. congratulate an assassin of American patriots? Moreover, Franco and Hitler and Mussolini killed in Spain 2,000 young Americans who fought fascism in defense of American democracy.

"Something is rotten in Denmark" (USA).

JULIO LOPEZ

7/22/57

Seven Months of the Macmillan Government

By R. PALME DUTT

Vice-Chairman of the British C.P.

THE cry of "Stop Thief!"

by the thief is an old game.

But when Mr. Macmillan lectures the public on the "dang-

er of inflation" he really exceeds the bounds of public decency

What is Mr. Macmillan's record so far in the seven months since he took office?

His main achievement has been to block nuclear disarmament and squander hundreds of millions on nuclear tests and weapons and the grand plan to commit Britain to nuclear strategy.

TESTS

The U. S. at one point drew close to the Soviet Union on a plan to suspend tests. Macmillan and Adenauer blocked the way.

Thereby he has not only placed Britain's future survival in jeopardy. This strategy is also wasting Britain's resources and handicapping peaceful constructive development of the use of Britain's scientists for peaceful aims.

He called the Commonwealth premiers together only to reveal deadlock on every issue because of his reactionary policies. Even Canada's proposal for a Commonwealth Trade Conference fell on stony ground.

He announced a "Grand Design" to solve Britain's economic problems by linking up with the European Common Market. But his proposal to combine this with the maintenance of imperialist preference for Commonwealth agricultural produce has now been rejected by M. Pineau for the European Common Market.

His "Grand Design" lies in fragments.

Mr. Macmillan solemnly proclaims that no personal incomes should increase without a corresponding increase in production.

He then proceeds to increase the personal incomes of landlords by a £100 million a year.

No doubt he has received assurances that the landlords will increase their production accordingly. Since they do not produce anything, this will not be easy.

Mr. Macmillan declares that government expenditure must be cut in order to counter the menace of inflation.

He then proceeds to increase the expenditure on government overseas propaganda by £2 million a year to £15 million a year, or an increase of 15 percent—£15 million to put over British imperialism to Middle Easterners and Asians and Africans who do not want it.

The brilliant stroke increases the only exports for which Britain gets nothing in return. If he spent one-hundredth part of this sum on the crying needs of the living theatre and the arts in Britain it would at least do more to raise the prestige of British culture.

Nor will it fail to be noted that

Secret Service expenditure has increased by £2 million since the present government came to power.

Mr. Macmillan presides elegantly over the greatest spending spree of the rich that has yet been seen in any London "season."

LECTURE

He then proceeds to lecture the productive workers for demanding rises in wages to meet the rising cost of living.

The cost of living has risen steadily since he took office. The official index is now 6 percent above the level when he took office at the beginning of the year. Increases in wages are far below the level of the increases in profits and capital gains.

All the talk about the "vicious spiral" of wages and prices being responsible for inflation is only designed to hide from view the guilt of the real criminals—the Tory government and the big monopoly interests.

If the workers increase production—and they have increased production over these years—the increase goes up in smoke for H-bombs, inflated armaments, Suez adventures and overseas wars. Then it inevitably follows that there is a shortage of useful goods, whether construction goods of consumption goods, despite the increase in production. The wages are paid, also for those whose labor is wasted.

PRICES

There is "full employment." But the volume of goods available falls short, and prices go up. In many other ways the policy of the government and the big monopolies has forced up prices. Wages chase after prices.

Over the period as a whole since the war wages have been chasing prices. It is no good taking only the last 12 months, when some lost ground was regained thanks to militant struggle.

If we wish to tackle the economic situation seriously, we need to change the government policies which are responsible for inflation. The first necessity is to get rid of the Macmillan Tory government and put in a new government with a different policy.

Mr. Macmillan never became prime minister by the choice of the British people. He was jumped into office to replace the discredited Eden, by the secret intrigue of a handful of Tory aristocrats, without any pretence of consultation of the people.

Every by-election and every newspaper poll has shown that the majority of the British people do not want the Macmillan Tory government. All observers agree that a general election now would result in its defeat.

The problem is not whether it would be defeated in a general election. The central political question today is how to make the manifest majority will of the people effective in time to get rid of this

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Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N.Y. Telephone AL 3-0911.

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office of New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Foreign)

3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year

Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00

Daily Worker & Worker 4.75 8.00 13.00

The Worker 2.00 3.50

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954; Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

TENNESSEE AND THE SENATE

A SOUTHERN JURY in Knoxville, Tenn., has upheld Federal law and order by convicting John Kasper, a Northern-born racist, and six white Tennesseans for violating a court desegregation order. Immediately a chorus of Southern voices arose in the U.S. Senate in praise of Southern juries and attacking the Administration's civil rights bill. The civil rights bill would protect constitutional rights with civil injunctions whose violators could be tried and punished by a federal judge.

A close look at the Knoxville trial and the events out of which it grew gives an immediate answer to Deep South politicians who would use it to defeat federal attempts at civil rights enforcement in their states.

Fact: Kasper was an "outsider" who had stirred race riots against a local decision to integrate a public high school. His attacks were not alone against Negroes but included white school officials and others. Kasper's accomplices had assaulted a leading white Baptist minister in Clinton as the minister accompanied Negro children to school.

Fact: Kasper and his co-conspirators were represented by 11 attorneys from Deep South states, pitching their defense to the defiant and strident racist tones of the so-called "Old South" in a court located in the Tennessee hills. These are the hills from where many a Union soldier had been recruited during the Civil War.

Fact: U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor, who tried the case, and U.S. Attorney John C. Crawford, the prosecutor, are respected representatives of the Tennessee hill country whose people have maintained moderate views on racial matters as opposed to racist political monolith of the Deep South.

With these facts as background the Knoxville verdict proves just the opposite of that which the anti-civil rights senators claim it does. There were among the defense attorneys for Kasper the legal representatives of Deep South States. Their acts reflected the official policies of these states and those allied with them in defiance of the U.S. Supreme Court. It would require a brave juror in these states to oppose state policy and public clamor to convict in a similar case.

The Knoxville jury is to be congratulated for its refusal to desert justice in favor of racism; however, it would be a disservice to the law and order the jury voted to uphold if its action last Tuesday is used to prevent federal intervention for law and order elsewhere.

IMPERIALISM

BRITISH PLANES bombed Moslem tribesmen yesterday in the Persian Gulf area of Oman. Yesterday also, French police arrested 1,500 Algerians living in Lyons, France, as part of a legalized terror campaign against the North African colony's liberation movement.

Clearly, yesterday was not an auspicious day for one of those pronouncements, so dear to the heart of the New York Times and other experts in fantasy, that "old-fashioned" imperialism is a thing of the past, surviving only in fevered Communist imagination.

Unhappily, British bombs and French police batons exist only too palpably for their victims.

Imperialism? What else?

The Algerian affair is a familiar one to our readers. The struggle of the Algerian people for independence has been a long-drawn-out effort. And the mass raids on Algerians in France, as in Lyons, exposes the mockery of the French claim that Algeria is integrally a part of France and that Algerians enjoy the same rights that Frenchmen do.

The Oman bombings by the RAF are a new outbreak of rampant imperialism.

Oman is rich in oil, rich enough for the British imperialists to risk world condemnation.

What about the U. S. in all this? Britain and France are NATO allies. Doubtless they use American arms intended, we are told for the defense of "freedom," to crush the efforts of subject people to obtain freedom.

Will Mr. Dulles' State Department protest the imperialist action of his buddies of Downing Street and the Quai D'Orsay? Or will Dulles, as in the instance of Senator Kennedy's plea for Algerian freedom, hypocritically wash his hands of responsibility for what America's allies do?

THE HOUSING BIAS BILL

According to reports emanating from City Hall, the Democratic high command has finally decided to quit vacillating over the Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey bill to ban discrimination in private housing, and to get down to the job of getting it through the City Council.

This decision—if the report is accurate—is a signal victory for the wide popular movement supporting the bill, and specifically for the State Committee on Discrimi-

5 Bakers' Board Members Ask Cross' Ouster

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Five members of the executive board of the Bakery Workers' Union have called for the resignation of Bakery Union president James G. Cross.

The demand was made yesterday by four union vice-presidents and Curtis Sins, suspended as secretary-treasurer of the union for publicly accusing Cross of corruption. They asked the 13 other board members to support their move to force Cross to resign.

Sins' group accused Cross of an "evasive and dishonest performance" before the Senate Rackets Committee and said his "callous and shameful lack of consideration of the membership" made him unfit for office.

Witnesses at the Senate hearing charged that Cross used union funds and his office for personal gain, beat up critics at the union's convention, and put a convicted prostitute on the union payroll. Cross denied the charges.

Bulganin

(Continued from Page 1)

the security of the European peoples as of "particular urgency" at the present time and urged that measures be taken at once to prevent an atomic war in Europe.

Charged NATO strategists with having their heads "completely turned by the heady fumes of atomic preparations."

Stated readiness to discuss former suggestions for limiting east and west armed forces in Germany and countries bordering it and the possibility of a demilitarized zone between east and west.

Again called for a four-power declaration of hands-off the Middle East.

He said no useful purpose could be served by going into polemics on areas of disagreement.

The letter appeal for personal contacts between the statesmen of the two nations.

U.S. disarmament delegate Harold E. Stassen said today he planned to introduce to the subcommittee tomorrow a proposal for controlling intercontinental guided missiles as part of the first-step arms reduction.

nation in Housing, which coordinated the efforts of some 40 major Negro, Protestant, Jewish, labor and civic organizations in behalf of the measure.

The bill was shoved aside by the Council last month after financial and real estate interests put the heat on to have it killed. A powerful counter-pressure drive organized by the State Committee has apparently convinced the City Fathers they had better get on with it.

The City Council's General Welfare Committee has set a public meeting of the committee members and interested groups to discuss a series of amendments. One of these, providing for an enforcement agency with power to initiate actions against those who practice discrimination in housing, we have advocated from the beginning. We also believe the bill will be strengthened by a provision giving an aggrieved person the right to go directly to court if dissatisfied with the enforcement agency's actions.

We strongly oppose, however, and urge the widest expression of opposition, to a measure which would further limit the bill's scope by eliminating cooperatives from its provisions. There is no reason why co-ops should be allowed to discriminate, and experience has shown that some landlords will try to get around the bill by formally switching to a co-op.

Far from limiting the bill's scope further, we believe strongly that the present exemption in the bill for one- and two-families in developments of less than 10 should be eliminated. No one should be allowed to discriminate.

George Morris and Joseph Clark are on vacation. Their columns will be resumed upon their return.

First Labor Pact Clause Ending Automation Unemployment Won

DETROIT.—Auto workers will undoubtedly be more than intrigued by a front-page story in last week's Michigan CIO News. Headlined, "Insurance Pact Prevents Job Loss from Automation," the story tells how 157 employees of the Maccabees insurance firm, members of Local 1667, Insurance Workers of America, obtained the following two-year pact from their employer:

"That during the term of this agreement there will be no layoffs or loss of pay resulting to the present employees as the result of changes in methods of operation (automation)."

This agreement is believed to be the first of its kind won by office workers who—like auto workers—are being laid off by the thousands throughout the country as their work is taken over by automated machines.

The contract is particularly significant in that if an electronic labor-saving device is introduced—and if the company's business happens not to increase—the workers will nevertheless retain their jobs at full pay. This might very logically entail a reduction in hours without reduction in pay—the announced central UAW demand in forthcoming negotiations.

Shades of Past: Pinkertons Used In Job Runaway from Monroe

MONROE.—Strong arm company tactics reminiscent of 20 years ago have been used by the Monroe Auto Equipment Co. here.

In violation of an agreement signed with UAW Local 878 last November not to move machinery to its plant in Hartwell Georgia, a group of Georgia scabs was brought here to dismantle machinery for transportation south.

When union members assembled outside the plant to protest, the company called in Pinkerton agents and off-duty police to act

as scab herders. According to the union, seven railroad cars were loaded with machinery.

The union has now obtained an injunction to prevent transportation of the machinery. The company has threatened to shut down till the contract expires in September, 1958 and Pinkerton detectives are patrolling the plant gates. The situation is tense and hardly indicative of those allegedly "splendid" labor relations hailed by the press last month in celebration of Taft-Hartley's 10th anniversary.

Consumers Union Sees Filters No Health Aid

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Consumers Union reported to Congress today that no cigarette filter tip it has tested "can be considered in any sense to have eliminated whatever health hazard is presented by smoking."

Filters do reduce the tars contained in cigarette smoke, but this gain is lost by smokers of king size cigarettes because they burn more tobacco, a Consumers Union representative said.

Irving Michelson, head of the organization's special products division, testified before a House Government Operations subcommittee investigating whether the public is being misled by claims of health protection from filter tip cigarettes.

Cigarettes generally, both filter

and non-filter, contain more tars and nicotine now than they did four years ago, he said.

Michelson said the Federal Trade Commission should crack down on any misleading advertising. He urged Congress to give the FTC "every possible help."

Some advertisements can create a "misleading impression" even though the facts they contain are correct, he said.

In view of the lung cancer "scare," many readers get the feeling they will get protection from the mere mention of filter tips, he told the committee.

Michelson said his organization has compiled the "most complete set of objective data available on the nicotine and tar content" in cigarette smoke.

"Certainly, no filter tip of the many subjected to tests by Consumers Union can be considered in any sense to have eliminated whatever health hazard is presented by smoking," he said.

He said the tests showed that, on the average, filter tip cigarettes give smokers about the same amount of nicotine and 15 percent less tar than plain cigarettes of the same size.

He said two filter tip brands, King Sano and Kent, give smokers about 40 percent less tar than the average king size filter cigarette and about 50 percent less than unfiltered king size cigarettes.

The American Medical Association today gave the subcommittee reports showing filter tips and filter holders remove some of the nicotine and tars from cigarette smoke.

The reports covered studies made by the AMA's chemical laboratory in 1952, 1953, and 1954. Dr. Walter Wolman, laboratory director, said it has no information on cigarettes and filters marketed in the last three years.

TV VIEWS:

Westerns

REVIVALS of old films on TV must be a plot to keep people out of the movie theatres. Pictures that were old when they were born 10 or 15 years ago crumble to dust at a second look and make one ask, 'Did I really pay money to see this?'

This week's Million Dollar Movie, for example, on Channel 9 is "The Big Street," a Damon Runyon film that I presume cost over \$1 to see on Broadway, and about that much in the neighborhoods, since it features such names as Henry Fonda, Agnes Moorhead, Lucille Ball and Sam Levine. This nightclub version of "La Boheme," with no art higher than Tin Pan Alley commercial tunes and no morality above a pickpocket's, is as phony as a dollar bill with the picture of Frank Costello on it.

Those who think that opera stories are unreal should see this movie tonight at 11:45 and go to the Metropolitan Opera House next season for relief.

Or even to Westerns, which now and then have some relation to history.

TAKE, FOR EXAMPLE, the Western series running Tuesdays on Channel 7 at 9 p.m., called "The Broken Arrow." This deals with the Apache Indian of Arizona and the white settlers, presumably of the late 19th century. The characters are abstractions, the good settlers are very good and the bad settlers are very bad, while Cochise, the good Indian chief, is probably a James Fenimore Cooper idealization. I do not know, for I am no expert in these things, not have ever been further west than Hoboken.

But I have read some American history, and it is obvious to me that the writer of these series has done a certain amount of studying, so that, whether the result is an adult or a children's western, it does give some hints of a complex reality.

It is made clear that the Apaches are fighting for their land, and the viewers' sympathy is enlisted on their side. One white farmer comments that he was a share-cropper and he understands the hunger of a man for a piece of land he can call his own.

THE CHIEF EMPHASIS, in this week's sketch and probably in most others, is put on the way the Indians keep their promise while the white officials break theirs. Treaty violations by the white invaders, as a matter of historical fact, were an important method of territorial enlargement.

Clark Wissler, curator of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, tells us in his "Indians of the United States," that "between 1778 and 1861, almost a century, the Delaware participated in some 45 treaties, an average of one every two years." These treaties, he concludes, marked "150 years of retreat, finding no land they could call their own."

THE SPECIFIC incident of the "Broken Arrow" story I saw dealt with the attempt of a storekeeper in the Indian territory to stir up trouble with the Apaches so more U.S. troops could be called in, thereby increasing his sales to soldiers. This is a small but significant illustration of what William Z. Foster, in his chapter in "Political History of the Americas" on the treatment of the Indian calls "the mean and petty spirit of capitalism."

The "mean and petty spirit" of this storekeeper is still very much alive, for how else explain the obstacles set up in reactionary business circles today against disarmament and peaceful co-existence?

WESTERNS, therefore, serve a useful purpose if they send TV viewers to the pages of American history. Mr. Wissler's book gives us the details of the story of the Apache's defeat in 1886, which Foster outlines in his book.

"Even loyal Americans," says Mr. Wissler, "should occasionally be told some of the unbelievable things their government does. Would you expect that a President of the United States would order the Army to seize several hundred women and children and sentence them to a military prison for life? But history records the act, so it cannot be ignored."

"The Indian men on the reservation in Arizona with 399 women and children were seized by the U.S. Army (in 1886) and shipped to a military prison in Florida. . . . In 1890 . . . Congress ordered an investigation . . . but the Army continued to hold them as military prisoners until 1914. . . . Children born in prison were prisoners too."

Feature editor David Pitt is on vacation

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

Yankees vs. White Sox (11) 1:55
Our Miss Brooks (2) 2
Looney Tunes (5) 6:30
Guy Lombardo (4) 7
Goldbergs (5) 7:30
Groucho Marx (4) 8
Climax (2) 8:30
Dragnet (4) 8:30
Greatest Fights (9) 8:30
Dodgers vs. Cards (9) 8:55
Playhouse 90 (2) 9:30
Lux Video Theater (4) 10
Nightbeat (5) 11

MOVIES

Red Balloon and Lost Continent, 8th St. Playhouse
Sweet Smell of Success, Loew's State
Prince and Showgirl, Radio City
Island in the Sun, Roxy
Gold of Naples, Art, Beekman, Gramercy
Young Stranger, RKO Theatres
Naked Eye, and 12 Angry Men, Fifth Ave. Cinema
Lust for Life, Loew's Theatres
Nana, Little Carnegie
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli
Face in the Crowd, Globe

DRAMA

Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Career, Actor's Playhouse
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Lil Abner, St. James
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

Prague Letter

By ELEANOR WHEELER

PRAGUE.—After a pause of six years, the annual contest of children amateurs in dance, song, recitation and performance on musical instruments is again being held in Czechoslovakia. In the final hot, dusty days of June, trains converged on Ostrava, Moravia, carrying cheering young aspirants to prizes and awards. There were choruses from grammar schools, high schools, from special schools for the hard of hearing, from schools for Greek children, from Pioneer Houses, from factory clubs and village houses of culture. Besides the groups there came individual performers on the piano, drums, xylophone, violin, accordion—and bagpipes!

The contestants were housed in the Ostrava schools and received meals at half price. Their contest pin entitled them to half fare in the tramways, half rate in the films—and even at the ice cream stands. Each group performed for the jury and a casual audience of some of the other participants in a small theatre in the Workers' Auditorium. In addition they had public performances in Ostrava's Winter Stadium and in nearby villages and factory settlements, journeying by bus to construction sites where dams were being built.

One young amateur group, the "Red Kerchief" from Sabinov in the Presov region, far eastern Slovakia, gathered folk sayings, rhymes and songs not from books, but from old folk singers in villages, from their own parents and grandparents. They put together into a dance sequence.

The much-postponed Congress of Czechoslovak Journalists took place early in June.

While calling for a policy of criticism of shortcomings and stressing that "no journalist should give preference to his own com-

fort in the face of difficulties and unpleasantness connected with criticism," the message stated that the criticism should be principled and constructive and that there should be no chasing after the sensations so essential to a capitalist press.

In this regard the editor-in-chief of the Catholic Party's paper Lidova Demokracie had some comparisons to make with the prewar situation in newspaper offices. There was then a salary qualification for membership in the journalists' syndicate. This meant that a reserve army of part-time journalists without the rights and privileges of syndicate members struggled for priority with sensational bits of news in the editorial offices.

Now the 3,000 members of the Union of Journalists are protected by their union, are guaranteed sickness insurance, holidays with pay and established rates of pay, as well as opportunities to obtain a higher education, to learn languages and social sciences, while staying on the job.

The chief weakness of the Czechoslovak press, especially in the period 1951-55, was a drab uniformity, a stating and restating of well-known truths, a striving to get the whole ideological picture into each news story or editorial, at the expense of human interest. Now the union's head, Vojtech Dolejsi, warns of an opposite tendency: to shy away from theory and to chase after sensational items that will attract the readers.

The aim, as set forth in the final resolution, is to hit a proper medium between the two extremes: for the journalists to be well armed with a good ideological training and, as the message from the Central Committee said, "We can only welcome it when the journalists succeed in eliminating drabness and empty phrases in their work. A journalist must work inventively. A content which is precise ideologically, profound and convincing, must be presented to the reader or hearer in an interesting and lively way."

In the main speech of the Congress, Dolejsi (who was reelected at the Congress head of the union) spoke of the role the press can play in keeping government officials in touch with the reactions of the working people, as well as in presenting government policy to the public for discussion.

In the years 1950-54, when the cult of personality held sway to the greatest extent, the number of letters from readers and contributions from worker correspondents fell to the lowest point. Not until 1956 was there a substantial increase.

These letters and reports, he said, "signalize mistakes and shortcomings. He pointed out that one of the reasons reactionaries could fool broad masses of workers in Hungary is that no enough attention was given the warning signals given in letters to the editors."

As examples of the value of the reports from worker correspondents and of letters to the editor, Dolejsi cited the reports of discontent with the tempo in housing construction, services to the consumer, etc. On the basis of this knowledge the appropriate governmental agency was able to make improvements and reforms.

The conference decided that measures had to be taken to speed up printing schedules, to make news items more detailed and precise and prompt, to make the photo reportage more varied and interesting.

Changes in the constitution, related to compulsory membership in the union and fining of journalists for infringing the journalistic code. When the First Congress of Journalists was held in 1948 these provisions were considered necessary as a control over journalists who had continued to work in their field during the occupation. The situation has since changed, and voluntary membership and moral persuasion are considered sufficient.

FIND RELICS IN EGYPT OF A FORGOTTEN ANCIENT KING

By GERALD ARATHOON

United Press Staff Correspondent

DAHSHUR, Egypt — (UP) — Four alabaster jars unearthed by archeologists from the rubble-filled ruins of a newly discovered pyramid here have revealed the name of a hitherto unknown king, Amenemhat, ruler of upper Egypt centuries ago.

An American-Egyptian archeological team excavated the site of the dilapidated pyramid after three months of digging. They found the tomb had been looted of all regal trappings except for four jars, which the robbers in antiquity apparently failed to notice.

The expedition, conducted by Falcon's Wing Press, was headed by Dr. Charles Arthur Muses, of Indian Hills, Colo. Muses' archeological luck had an unfortunate sequel when he was arrested at Cairo airport by Egyptian authorities on suspicion of attempted smuggling of antiquities out of the country. He denied that he was engaged in smuggling.

The newest pyramid find in Egypt, when viewed above ground level, is a heap of limestone blocks and scattered chunks of mud bricks that once formed the superstructure of the

tomb. Both the base and the super-structure have completely disappeared, but archeologists give the measurements of the pyramid base as 43 meters (139 feet) on each side.

The site of the pyramid at Dahshur, southernmost cemetery of the ancient Egyptian capital of Memphis, is now marked by a gaping pit atop the knoll where the pyramid was built. The pit, a hole 13 meters square cut in the rock, contains the pyramid's sub-structure in relatively good condition compared with the ravaged superstructure.

Muses and the Cairo Egyptologists who assisted him, Dr. Sami Gabra and Shafik Farid, excavated the underground passages and chambers of the pyramid as teams of native diggers removed the sand-drifts which had filled the tomb through the ages.

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'FESTIVAL ON 57th STREET'

A new series of shows under the overall title, "Festival on 57th Street," opens tonight for a three-night stand at air-conditioned Carl Fischer Concert Hall, 165 W. 57 St. In the initial program opening tonight (Thursday), reader David Allen and folksinger Cynthia Gooding will join in a section of folk-song and poetry. They will also offer solos.

A film short will feature the French pantomimist, Marcel Marceau.

Following Saturday's final performance, Miss Gooding leaves for Aspen, Colo., where she is to be featured at the Aspen festival.

Tickets may be purchased at Carl Fischer Hall, or Mercury Music, 47 W. 63 St., or the Village Folklore Center, 110 McDougall St.

Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

integration on southern schools and other public places.

As the time for the showdown vote neared, spectators packed the galleries, with some sitting on aisle steps.

In a final plea against approval of the Anderson-Aiken amendment, Knowland said he was "deeply concerned" that approval of the amendment would be interpreted as a desire by the Senate to "subordinate the fourteenth amendment and lessen its effectiveness."

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga) said Part III would change the American form of Government so that individual rights would be "arbitrarily determined" by the attorney general. He said the attorney general would become in fact the legal guardian for all Americans.

Talmadge described such action as "the first step toward totalitarian government."

Urging that Part III be retained in today's vote, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) said:

"The issue before the Senate is a very simple one, namely, are colored people in our country to be denied the protection of those rights which are guaranteed to them and to all of our citizens under the Constitution of the United States?"

Despite all the fiery attacks on the provision, Douglas said, it "merely provides a new and more effective remedy to stop violations of Constitutional rights."

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N J) defended the provision in a speech prepared for the Senate. He said it was a softer remedy for offenses which can now be prosecuted under criminal law.

Case said it is just as important to protect all civil rights as voting rights, the chief objective of the remainder of the bill.

"Opponents of the bill give the impression . . . that the proposed non-criminal remedy is worse than the already existent criminal statutes," Case said.

"We are told, in effect, that it is far better to allow our citizens to violate the law and be criminally prosecuted than to seek to prevent such violation by giving advance warning of the kind of behavior which the courts deem unlawful."

Case said criminal prosecution is "peculiarly ill-fitted to the delicate task of resolving conflicts in this area of passionate controversy."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) objected to striking Part III and limiting the bill primarily to protecting the right to vote. He said Part III is necessary to protect the rights of persons now subject to discrimination.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (D-N Y) told the senate, "today's vote is supremely important. It starts the process by which the whole ball game can be lost." He said that senators who vote to strike out Part III "are going to hear about it" from the people.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich) said Part III is the most important section of the bill. Its retention would help carry out the Supreme Court decision against school segregation, he said, and its elimination would help destroy the effectiveness of that decision.

Closing the debate, Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) told the Senate that approval of the amendment would be

"the deciding factor on whether this Congress passes any civil rights bill at all."

He said he was ready to support a simple "right to vote bill" and that he believed the Senate would approve such a measure.

Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield (D-Mont), a key member of the so-called Deemocratic liberal bloc, argued that the section would give entirely too much authority to the executive branch of the government.

Mansfield, who voted for the amendment, said the "best that can be said" for Part III is that "the President would not use those powers."

"This strikes me as a novel theory of legislation," he said, "It assumes that we can pass anything we please, and the President, through inaction, will save us from our own folly."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) argued that the injunction would be "a clumsy and dangerous tool" for securing civil rights.

Macmillan

(Continued from Page 4)

Tory government before it does more damage.

It left to themselves, Mr. Macmillan and his friends will stick on as long as possible, in the hope that something may turn up to change the political climate.

That is why the present action of the whole strength of the Labor movement is so important now to force the issue.

Mr. Bevan has said that the battle must be carried outside Parliament, into the country, "into the streets."

When the most popular representative leader in the Labor Party says this, it is a sign of the times.

We may note also that Mr. Bevan led the fight to reverse the Right Wing policy on the H-bomb and secure the new statement of Labor Party policy for the suspension of tests as a step to the banning of nuclear weapons. Mr. Bevan denounced the Eisenhower Doctrine at a time when Mr. Gaitskell declared his support.

Mr. Cousins, at the Transport and General Workers' Union conference, has sounded a militant note which is a welcome change from the days of the Deakins and Bevins, and reveals what a tremendous force this great union can be for a forward policy.

IT'S TIME
Now is the time for cooperation of all who desire a forward policy for the Labor movement, industrial and political, to fight for the interests of the workers and get rid of this Tory government.

We of the Communist Party may have our differences on a number of issues with Mr. Bevan or Mr. Cousins. We are very sharply critical, for instance, of the executive statement on industry and the retreat from nationalization and believe the strongest campaign is essential for an alternative policy. Others of the Left have their criticisms of the Communist Party. These differences can be ventilated in friendly exchange and discussion.

But all the differences must not overshadow the great common objective now in the fight against the offensive of this Tory government and for a new government and a new policy.

The tide of popular anger has risen against this Tory government—over Suez, over rents, over rising prices, over the plight of the aged.

This Tory government can be brought down now—provided the united strength of the Labor movement is exerted to bring it down.

Sidney Baron

(Continued from Page 1)

Galindez case for the Trujillo dictatorship. Ernst, said the Mayor "is a fine competent lawyer and a man who has always been associated with liberal causes." But he described Ernst's employment in the investigation as "a little peculiar." Wagner added, "It is surprising to see him associated with this one. But he may have adequate reasons."

Wagner, who at first wasn't sure of Baron's job with Tammany and had to be enlightened by reporters, was asked about the publicist's role in the coming election campaign. Baron, as a past associate of Tammany leader De Sapie, has carried out speech-writing chores for Democratic candidates. But Wagner said: "I certainly have no plans to have him write any speeches."

Wagner joined other critics of the Ernst-Baron "probe" in noting that a government investigation of the Galindez disappearance would be more proper than a private probe. The Trujillo government had previously refused to cooperate with U.S. government authorities in any investigation.

Wagner said: "It would seem to me that it could be done through the regular channels such as the State Department, the FBI and the police."

Find Relics

(Continued from Page 6)

the robbers' loot.

The sarcophagus bore no inscriptions revealing the identity of the pyramid owner, and the archeologists still had no clue that they were on the trail of a "lost" king. But they spied a hole which robbers pierced into the massive limestone lid at the farthest end of the sarcophagus.

Sensing a possible discovery, the archeologists pointed their flashlights into the hole and saw underneath a small rectangular chamber which served as the canopic chest adjoining the sarcophagus. Lifting the lid, they found inside the chest of four alabaster canopic jars where the king's viscera had been deposited for preservation when the royal mummy was placed in the sarcophagus.

The four jars, broken but not beyond repair, were the only royal objects found in the pyramid. By piecing the fragments together, the archeologists could read the king's full name, Amenemhat, on every jar.

Each jar was also inscribed with blue hieroglyphic writings of "protective" mystic formulas used by the ancient Egyptians, together with the names of the gods who were believed to be the protectors of the king's viscera.

The gods, who were the sons of the Egyptians' god for day, Horus, were each represented on the covers of the alabaster jars in the form of the head of a man, an ape, a hawk and a wolf.

The jars were taken to the Egyptian antiquities museum laboratory for reconstruction. They are the only vestiges recovered from the reign of Amenemhat, whose name has now been entered in the chronological list of Egyptian kings.

The antiquities department in Cairo has announced that Amenemhat was a "petty" king because he held sway during his reign, about 1785 B.C. over upper Egypt only and not over all of Egypt. His reign is described as one of the "obscure periods" of Egyptian history, which is believed to account for the fact that his name passed into oblivion.

WHERE TO REGISTER TO VOTE

Central registration for PPR ends August 28. The borough offices where this can be done are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturday. These are:

Manhattan, 400 Broome St., and 80 Varick St.
Brooklyn, Municipal Bldg., Room 600
Bronx, Boro Hall, Third and Tremont Aves.
Queens, Boro Hall, Queens Blvd. and Union Tpke., Kew Gardens
Richmond, 39 Bay St., St. George
Branch offices are open from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the following places:

MANHATTAN:

PS 89, 485 Lenox Ave.
PS 132, 185 Wadsworth Ave.
PS 118, 154 W. 93rd Street
New PS 19, First Ave. at 11th Street
PS 32, 357 W. 35th Street
Food Trades HS, 208 W. 13th Street
Hunter College, Playhouse Lobby, 68th St. and Park Avenue

BROOKLYN:

PS 259, 7201 Ft. Hamilton Pkwy.
PS 85, 635 Evergreen Ave.
PS 152, 2310 Glenwood Rd.
PS 103, 5307 14th Ave.
PS 167, 1025 Eastern Pkwy.
Abraham Lincoln HS, Ocean Pkwy. and West Ave.

BRONX:

County Court House, 161st St. and Grand Concourse.
Bronx HS of Science, E. 184th St. and Field Pl.
PS 7, 3201 Kingsbridge Ave.
PS 12, 2550 Frisby Ave.
PS 26, 1086 Fox Street

QUEENS:

William Bryant HS, 31st Ave. and 48th Street, Long Island City
Flushing HS, Northern Blvd. and Union Street, Flushing
Andrew Jackson HS, 116th Ave. and Francis Lewis Blvd., Cambria Heights
PS 88, 60-85 Catalpa Ave., Ridgewood
PS 44, 93-07 Rockaway Beach Blvd., Rockaway Beach

RICHMOND:

PS 45, 58 Lawrence Ave., W. New Brighton
PS 20, 161 Park Ave., Port Richmond
PS 14, 100 Tompkins Ave., Stapleton
PS 41, Clawson Street and Locust Ave., New Dorp
For any other information on registration, call the Board of Elections at Canal 6-2600.

Political Shifts

(Continued from Page 3)

to weaken that political alliance between the Negro people and the organized labor movement which has featured our national politics since FDR's day.

The shift in the vote among Negroes took place because of the betrayal of the civil rights struggle of the Democratic convention; the weak civil rights position taken by Adlai Stevenson, at least in the early stages of the campaign; the failure of northern Democrats to oppose Senator James Eastland's assumption of the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

If the Negro alliance with labor has suffered as a result, it is the penalty paid by labor for its inability to break the hold of the Southern Democratic machines upon the Democratic organization.

But not only the Southern machines are involved. The northern machines, with their preoccupation with patronage and power position, often refuse to make concessions to the needs and aspirations of the Negro people.

Thus, in the current New York election campaign, the Republican and Liberal Parties have named four and five Negro candidates respectively for City Council posts, out of 25 such posts. But the Democrats have named only two—one a Harlem incumbent and one in a Brooklyn area where the pressure for Negro representation has been on for years.

There is not much chance of the Republicans electing in the areas where they have named Negroes and where the Democrats have failed to do so, and so there was little jockeying within the GOP for the job. In the case of the Democrats, where election is almost certain, the nomination of a deserving white hack takes precedence over the demands for Negro representation.

When Governor Harriman recently picked a second Negro, John A. Davis, government professor at City College, for the State Commission Against Discrimination, he had to fight off demands by strong machine bosses that he pick one of their clubhouse boys for the job. The demand for political plums is so much more powerful than the needs of the struggle against discrimination.

Thus, unless some dramatic economic issues develop soon in which former New Deal lines are reestablished, the current drift of Negro voters toward the Republicans may well continue in the immediate future, with consequent weakening of the electoral alliance of labor and the Negro people.

If the civil rights bill passes, and the vote of Negroes in the South begins to expand, sooner or later it will mean the end of reactionary Democratic control in the South, a development of vast historic importance to our land.

Enforcement of the measure,

certainly in its earlier stages, will doubtless come up against the most bitter resistance of the Democratic politicians in most areas. Hence the likelihood that the current tendency of Southern Negro voters to drift toward the GOP will continue for awhile. The struggles around the right to vote in the South will have repercussion in the North.

But this is bound to collide with the dominant reactionary Big Business policies of the GOP leadership, both nationally and in the South, thereby stimulating wider divisions within that party and compelling the Negro voters to look elsewhere for a political home.

It is possible that a regional GOP movement in conflict with the North may develop, as is now the case with the Democrats. But this is unlikely, especially as the elements making for alliance between the labor movement and the Negro people are too compelling to be disrupted for any long period.

More likely, the expanding Negro vote may in the long run either force concessions from the Democratic politicians (or win them in primary struggles); or the basis will be laid for emergence of a third party with the labor-Negro coalition as its core.

Passage of a right-to-vote bill, and the consequent increase in the vote of the Negro people in the South, greatly enlarges the probability of the emergence of a powerful popular political movement in that area, irrespective of the form through which it expresses itself.

Getting After Venus

LONDON, July 24.—Radio Moscow said today that Soviet scientists expect to send unmanned rockets to Venus within the next ten years.

The trip will take 146 days, said the broadcaster, quoting engineer Yuri Khlebtsovich in a Soviet magazine.

Twenty-four hours before landing on Venus, electronic telescopes, controlled by radio on earth, will start shooting and transmitting picture of the planet, said the report, and "should any living beings exist there, they would certainly be shown in the photograph."

What's On?

MAINSTREAM STARLIGHT FORUM

8:30 P.M. Sunday, July 28th
A Novelist replies to Howard Fast, Philip Benofsky, author of Burning Valley, discusses the progressive novelists role in the world today.
59 West 71 St. Contribution \$1.25
Penthouse 10A Refreshments

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

10 PC. FISHING OUTFIT w/Horrocksbros spinning rod. Reg. \$26.95. SPEC. \$11.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (Bet. 13th & 14th Sts.)
OR 3-7819

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3784.

In The Worker This Week-End

- New Court Suit Spotlights School Bias in North, by Abner W. Berry
- What Reuther Sees That Meany Doesn't—by George Morris
- Jazz Goes To Newport—by Beth Meyer
- "We'll Remember You, Frank Little"—by Art Shields
- A Bouquet for Miss Angeles—by Mike Gold
- 68 percent of Aged Have Less Than \$1,000—by Edmund E. Scott
- Baseball in Milwaukee and a Ford Beltline—by Lester Rodney

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Thursday, July 25, 1957

Al Lopez Still
Has Some Hope

Despite his team's disheartening 10-6 loss to the Yankees last Tuesday night, White Sox manager Al Lopez still has hopes of overtaking the American League leaders.

Third League
Likely, Cubs
Prexy Holds

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 24.—A third major baseball league is more likely than expansion of the American and National Leagues to ten teams, Chicago Cubs president Phil Wrigley said here today.

"With the situation as it is in baseball today, I don't like to predict anything," Wrigley said. "But, I feel a third major league is more likely than expansion of the present leagues to 10 teams."

"My talks with baseball men indicate they're opposed to tampering with the present size of either the National or American. A 10-team league failed once before," he said.

"But, a third major league, created through the commissioner's office and composed of teams not tied financially or otherwise to the present major league owners is a possibility," Wrigley said.

Such a league, he said, would probably be made up of "franchises in several minor leagues in areas where there is no major league baseball."

GIANTS CAPTAIN
OUT INDEFINITELY

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 24.—Bill Svoboda, defensive captain and linebacker for the New York Giants, will be out of action for an undetermined period because of torn back ligaments, joining rookie tackle Ed Hayes of Southern Methodist on the sidelines. Hayes suffered a dislocated shoulder as the Giants warmed up for the All-Star game on Aug. 9.

FLOYD PATTERSON IN
"EXCELLENT" SHAPE

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y., July 24.—Heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson, training for his title defense against Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson in the Polo Grounds in New York, July 29, has been pronounced in "excellent physical condition" by Dr. Alexander Schiff of the New York State Athletic Commission.

ST. NICK BOUT COMPETES
WITH PATTERSON-JACKSON

St. Nicholas Arena promoter Teddy Brenner has signed middleweights Chico Vejar of Stamford, Conn., and Jay Anderson of Patterson, N. J., to meet in a 10-round bout next Monday night in direct competition with the Patterson-Jackson world heavyweight title bout. Brenner said the fight was arranged to fulfill a television commitment.

POST-NOTE OF TRAGEDY

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The signed 1957 contract of Roy Barni arrived at the Washington Redskins office yesterday—posthumously. Barni was fatally wounded Sunday night while trying to stop a dispute between two patrons of his San Francisco tavern. The envelope containing the contract was postmarked San Francisco, 8 p.m. Sunday—three hours before the mishap.

"They're bound to taper off and we should start winning again," Lopez offered as reason for his waning optimism.

The opening loss to the Yankees in a three-game series, put the Sox 5½ games behind the fast-rising World Champions. Even if they take both of the remaining contests, Chicago will leave New York only one game better than when they arrived.

Lopez based his prospects of catching the World Champions this season on the notions that:

(1) The Yankees cannot maintain their present pace of 31 victories in their last 39 games;

(2) The White Sox' batting punch will be juiced up considerably with the return next weekend of catcher Sherman Lollar, who has been out of action for more than a month with a broken wrist.

"Sure, I think we can catch 'em," smiled the congenial Sox skipper, author of a recent national magazine article entitled "who's afraid of the big bad Yankees?"

"Just look at the pace the Yanks have been setting," he continued. "They've got to taper off. We've been playing just about .500 baseball. Maybe we've had our rut and the Yankees have had their best stretch. That's what I'm hoping anyway."

Since their peak six-game lead of early June, the White Sox have won only 22 games and lost 21. They held a 1½-game advantage over the Yankees when Lollar was hit by a pitch from Billy Loes of the Orioles June 20. Lollar has been sidelined since with a broken right wrist. Lopez expects him back next Sunday.

The White Sox pilot is satisfied with his staff of five starting pitchers, Billy Pierce, Dick Donovan, Jim Wilson, Jack Harshman and Bob Keegan. Insufficient batting power and a "disappointing" bullpen brigade are Lopez' chief concerns.

"If Lollar and (Larry) Doby can only start hitting, we'd be real rough," Lopez promised. "Last spring Lollar started the season hitting around .330. That's what I'd like to see him do when he returns. He's had enough rest. He's been keeping in shape by running every day."

"Doby was hitting the ball real well until he hurt his leg," Lopez went on. "He's batting around .280. I think he can do better than that. Minnie Mino and Nelly Fox are having good seasons, but I think just about everyone else in our starting lineup could hit better than he has been."

For a man who has practically made a career of managing teams that finished second to the Yankees, Al sounded quite hopeful.

BALTIMORE GETS '58
ALL-STAR GAME

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The 1958 major league All-Star baseball game has been awarded to Baltimore, it was announced today by Oriole Club president James Keelty. Keelty said that the probable date for the game, the 25th in the series which started in 1933, would be Tuesday, July 8, 1958. No ticket reservations, Keelty added, will be accepted until a date to be designated after the close of this season.

—BULLETIN—

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 24.—Vice president Emil (Buzzy) Bavasi of the Brooklyn Dodgers was quoted here today as saying that the club definitely will move to Los Angeles.

Sports editor Jack Hairston of the Jacksonville Journal and sports writer Greg Gavre said Bavasi made the statement yesterday after flying here to be on hand when Rudy Rufer, manager of a Dodger farm club, underwent surgery.

Bavasi said Brooklyn has stopped "attempting to woo us into staying."

The Journal writers quoted the baseball executive as saying: "The only reason we're going is because we can't get land for a new stadium. We would build the stadium if they would get us the land, but the city fathers are not going to do that."

Bavasi said the proposed television deal on the west coast "is not the big thing" in the planned move. "We could get just as lucrative a TV contract in Brooklyn as Los Angeles," Bavasi was quoted.

Bavasi was here only a few hours—long enough to get the news that Rufer's operation was a "success." Rufer is manager of the Dodgers' Thomasville (Ga.) farm club.

STANDINGS

(Not including yesterday's game)

NATIONAL

	W.	L.	C.B.
Milwaukee	54	38	—
BROOKLYN	52	38	1
St. Louis	50	39	2½
Cincinnati	51	41	3
Philadelphia	49	42	4½
NEW YORK	41	50	12½
Pittsburgh	35	57	19
Chicago	30	57	21½

GAMES TODAY

New York at Chicago
Philadelphia at Milwaukee
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (night)
Brooklyn at St. Louis (night)

AMERICAN

	W.	L.	C.B.
NEW YORK	60	30	—
Chicago	54	35	5½
Boston	48	43	12½
Cleveland	46	44	14
Detroit	45	45	15
Baltimore	43	47	17
Kansas City	34	56	26
Washington	31	61	30

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Washington
Detroit at Baltimore
Chicago at New York
Kansas City at Boston

Johnson On Visit
To Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, July 24.—Rafer Johnson, United States decathlon champion from UCLA, will arrive in Belgrade Thursday for a short visit, it was announced today.

During his stay in Belgrade, Johnson will lecture to Yugoslav athletes at the high school for physical education and show a film on decathlon training in the United States.

Johnson arrived in Yugoslavia last Saturday for the track and field championships at Ljubljana. He was timed at 10.3 seconds in a demonstration 100-meter dash.

Johnson also appeared in Ljubljana in the shot put and javelin. He put the shot 16.81 meters (55.13 feet), which was the best performance at the championship. He threw the javelin 64.14 meters (210.38 feet). This was the third best javelin throw of the day.

Johnson is scheduled to leave for Athens on Friday.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

WE MISSED A CHANCE...

No one denies anymore that the Olympic Games are an important contribution to bettering relations between nations. It would help a little if this attitude continued to prevail after the official games have been held. Unfortunately, this doesn't seem to happen and in some countries the Olympic spirit gets shortcircuited all over the joint.

In our own bailiwick, the fingerprint section of our discredited immigration law and passport regulations of the State Dept., take the cake for snafuing international sports gatherings.

This summer, a projected track meet between American and Soviet athletes fell through because of the fingerprint requirement. Failure to agree on financial terms was offered as an equally important reason for the failure of this meet — which would have been one of the most outstanding sports events of 1957 — but, in my opinion, this problem could have been solved if the "fingerprint" provision was eliminated.

In another instance, we were treated to the spectacle of Olympic chairman, Avery Brundage, almost being denied a visit to Bulgaria in order to attend a meeting of his International Olympic Committee. The State Dept. squeezed around this one, so Brundage will make the trip.

Because of the same "Iron Curtain," it's possible that the U. S. will lose the Winter Olympic Games, scheduled to be held at Squaw Valley, California.

Another example of knuckle-headedness on the part of U. S. powers-that-be is the Third International Friendly Youth Games, to open next week in Moscow, July 29, and running until Aug. 10. This international sports event, held in conjunction with the Sixth World Youth Festival, is second only to the Olympics in size, scope, representation and world importance. It would have been very easy for American trackmen to have participated — since numerous U. S. cinder stars are currently in Europe on annual summer tours. But U. S. officials frowned on the event, so there won't be any Americans there.

From the manner in which U. S. officials have approached this sports event, you would think it was being held exclusively for athletes from socialist countries. This is far from the case.

When these youth games were held in Warsaw in 1955, a total of 3,580 athletes from 38 countries competed — which is about half the total of Olympic participants. Included in this group were Shirley Strickland, Australia's great Olympian; Akira Kono, Japanese gymnast; Akbas Zandi, Iranian wrestler, and others.

This year an even larger group of contestants are expected. The '57 games have been arranged by an organizing committee set up by the Olympic Committee of the USSR, and various international sports federations have given their okay.

There will be competition for men in 23 different sports, and 14 for women.

Besides track and field, men will compete in archery, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, diving, fencing, soccer, gymnastics, handball, hockey, modern pentathlon, rowing, rugby, swimming, tennis table, volleyball, water polo, weight lifting and wrestling (both free-style and Greco-Roman).

Women will compete in archery, track and field, basketball, canoeing, cycling, diving, fencing, gymnastics, handball, rowing, swimming, lawn tennis, table tennis and volleyball.

This practically covers the whole Olympic program. Sports organizations, clubs and individual athletes from more than 50 countries will take part in the games.

Among them are athletes from Japan, France, Australia, Mexico, Finland, Great Britain, Italy, Sudan, Chile, People's Republic of China, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, India, Bulgaria, Scotland, Ceylon and Lebanon.

Not all of these will be national teams either. For example, the basketball team of the Oxford University Club and the water polo team of the Calcutta Swimming Club will compete under their own colors.

A student soccer club that won the championship of Ceylon will come. So will athletes from the French Workingmen's Federation and a Belgian basketball club.

It would have been a wonderful opportunity for American athletes to renew friendly contact and competition with Soviet athletes and many others met at Melbourne. It's very difficult to imagine any harm in that.

I have an item which says the Yankees have air-conditioned their own dugout. What about the visiting team's dugout? Are the poor peasants going to continue to swelter?...